

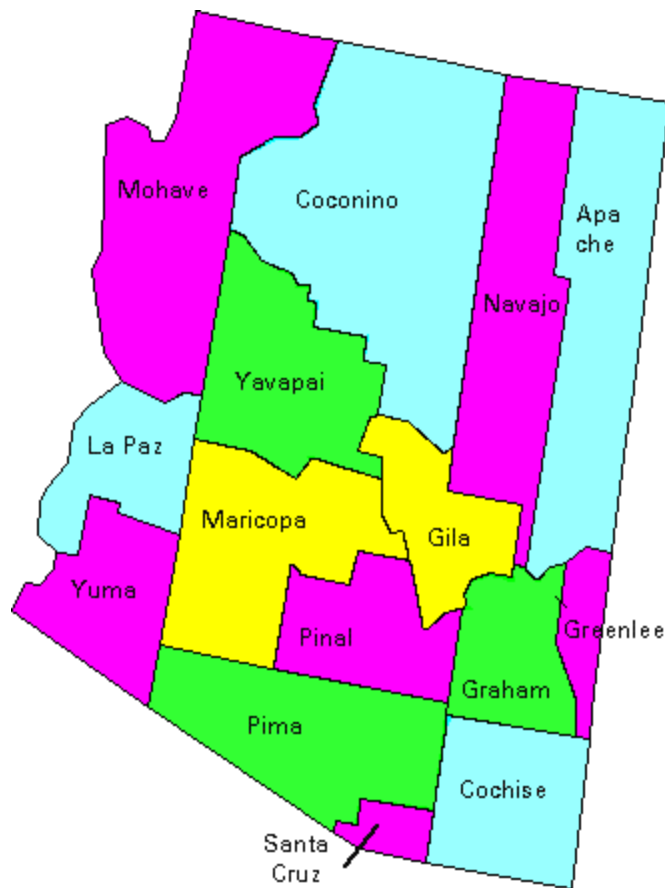
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Arizona

Profile of Drug Indicators

June 2000



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Arizona

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

Population- 4,778,332 (1999 estimate) 3,665,228 (1990 Census)

Gender- 49.5% male, 50.5% female

Race- 80.8% White, 18.7% Hispanic, 3% Black, 5.5% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, 1.5% Asian or Pacific Islander, 9% other.

Percent of Population below poverty level (1995 Census Estimate): 16.3%

Politics²

Governor- Jane Dee Hull

Attorney General- Janet Napolitano

Secretary of State- Betsey Bayless

U.S. Senators- Jon Kyl (R), John McCain (R)

U.S. Representatives (district)- Matt Salmon (1), Ed Pastor (2), Bob Stump (3), John B. Shadegg (4), Jim Kolbe (5), J.D. Hayworth (6).

SW Border HIDTA Director: Dennis Usrey

Arizona Partnership Director: Ray Vinsik

Programs/Initiatives

➤ Southwest Border HIDTA³

The Arizona Alliance Planning Committee located in Tucson was designated in 1990 as part of the Southwest Border HIDTA. This region has 350 miles of largely unsecured international border. The smuggling of multi-ton quantities of cocaine and marijuana are major problems of this area. The illicit manufacturing and sale of methamphetamine is also a great threat to the region. Most of the smuggling occurs in motor vehicles driven across the Mexican border. Yuma, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise Counties participate in the Southwest Border HIDTA.

➤ FY 1999 Drug Free Communities Support Program Grantees awarded by ONDCP in conjunction with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP):

- \$100,000 to the Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation of Tucson
This initiative will support the Juntos UNIDOS, which is a community coalition that addresses substance abuse prevention issues on the U.S.-Mexican border.
- \$100,000 to the Pinal Hispanic Council of Eloy
Program funds will support the Governor's Alliance Against Drugs Coalition's efforts to promote life skills among young people in the community by identifying factors that both prevent and enhance a youth's likelihood of tobacco, alcohol and other drug use⁴.

➤ Drug Court Program Office⁵:

- The Drug Court in Phoenix, Arizona was among the first in the country to be implemented.

Location and Implementation Date of Arizona Drug Courts

County/City	Year of Implementation
Gila/Globe	1999
Maricopa/Phoenix (Sup. Ct.)	1992
Maricopa/Phoenix (DWI)	1998
Pima/Tucson (Juv)	1997
Tribal	
Camp Verde/Yavapai-Apache	1998
Peach Springs/Hualapai	1999
Redhill Village- Pipe Springs/ Kaibab Band of (So.) Paiute	
Redhill Village- Pipe Springs/Kaibab (juv)	
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	1997
Pascua Yaqui Tribe (juv)	
Yuma/Yuma	1998

➤ Executive Office of Weed and Seed⁶:

- The Capital Mall/Oakland University Park site is located in central Phoenix and is slightly larger than one mile. This area was designated in 1987 as a redevelopment area to assist the Government Mall Redevelopment Commission and the City. Emphasis is being placed on properties that represent a nuisance to the community either through criminal activity or overall condition of the property. Crime prevention efforts targeting school-aged youth will include the “Wake Up” Program. This program teaches alternative to violence, gangs, and drugs while promoting positive decision making and building self-esteem. The Downtown Neighborhood Learning Center (DNLC) will provide community residents the opportunity to participate in monthly training programs with topics that include conflict resolution, landlord/tenant issues, parent/child relations, Mexican consul, affordable housing, buying a house, keeping the neighborhood clean, crime/safety and community empowerment. Improvements in this area have included housing rehabilitation, historic restoration, street light improvements, the development of a historic cemetery, and construction of new State office buildings.
- The City of Phoenix was awarded funding by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1994 to implement the Weed and Seed Program in the mostly Hispanic Garfield Neighborhood in central Phoenix. Since 1994, the City of Phoenix has successfully applied for continuation funding. Drug Education for Youth Program (DEFY) provides 40 youth ages 8-12 a summer camp experience for five days and is held in conjunction with the Arizona National Guard. The program teaches youth self-esteem, and how to avoid becoming involved with drugs and gangs. A 9-month follow-up mentoring program is implemented after the camp.
- The Westside Coalition, formed within the last 2 years in Tucson, is part of a group of neighborhoods located on the banks of the Santa Cruz River. Residents of these neighborhoods are largely low-income and of Native American and Mexican descent. They formed the Westside Coalition with the goal of joining

together, instead of competing for available resources. The Anti-gang crime initiative comprises seven safe street deployments and its focus is on violent crime, narcotic violations, gun abatement, and truancy. The Arizona National Guard Freedom Academy recruits 10 neighborhood youth to help improve self-esteem, leadership, cultural pride, and drug and gang awareness.

- The City of South Tucson applied for Official Recognition in the Weed and Seed Program in December of 1997. The City of South Tucson is one square mile in area. The entire city was selected as a Weed and Seed target site. The Youth Leadership Training Program brings youth together in a non-threatening environment to learn skills of leadership over a two-week period. Other programs geared toward youth include the Barrio Basketball Program, the Summer Swim Program, and Las Artes Youth Arts Program. The youth of South Tucson, under the direction of the Weed and Seed Coordinator, produce a community newsletter with the resources provided by Weed and Seed programs.

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 1998 there were 27,297 people arrested for drug abuse violations in Arizona⁷.

Arrests in Arizona, 1998

Offense	Juveniles	Total
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	30	253
Forcible rape	30	208
Robbery	394	1,509
Aggravated Assault	1,382	6,201
Burglary	2,138	5,292
Larceny-theft	9,840	34,629
Motor vehicle theft	1,133	2,977
Arson	158	297
Drug abuse violations	5,107	27,297
Driving Under the Influence	458	30,301
Liquor Laws	6,013	25,031

- During 1998, 62.7% of adult male arrestees and 70.6% of adult female arrestees tested positive for drug use in Phoenix.⁸

Percent Positive for Drugs, By Offense Category, Phoenix 1998

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	24.8	13.9	35.4	36.1	13.3	19.4	3.5	0.0	58.4	55.6
Property	38.6	47.2	25.3	13.9	17.1	20.8	1.3	1.4	67.7	68.1
Drug	41.3	33.3	38.8	19.0	20.0	42.9	1.3	0.0	76.3	81.0
Prostitution	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9
Other	26.7	34.9	33.1	27.7	16.4	27.7	0.7	1.2	58.0	69.9
Total	31.1	39.6	32.2	24.9	16.4	22.4	1.4	0.8	62.7	70.6

- In Tucson during 1998, 63.1% of adult male arrestees and 57.0% of adult female arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrest.⁹

Percent Positive for Drugs, By Offense Category, Tucson 1998

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	31.7	27.0	30.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	48.6
Property	40.6	29.6	37.7	11.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	60.9	37.0
Drug	65.3	73.7	48.6	36.8	8.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	90.3	78.9
Prostitution	----	100.0	----	0.0	----	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	100.0
Other	33.3	42.9	42.4	20.0	6.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	63.0	65.7
Total	39.4	41.3	39.2	21.5	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	63.1	57.0

Drugs¹⁰

- Cocaine and Crack
There were 21 cocaine-related deaths in Phoenix in 1997, which nearly matches the 22 cocaine-related deaths in 1987. The number of cocaine Emergency Department (ED) mentions has risen steadily from 614 in 1990 to 1,327 in 1996. The DEA and the Phoenix PD both reported that cocaine HCl and crack cocaine remain readily available except in Northern Arizona communities where crack is consistently available. The DEA has reported a growing trafficking concern related to the possible increased use of Mexican railroads. Packages of cocaine continue to be found by U.S. Customs concealed in gas tanks.
- Heroin/Morphine
The Maricopa County ME reported 48 morphine-related deaths for 1997, which is a 38% decrease from the peak of 77 in 1996. However, the number of morphine/cocaine-related deaths reached an all-time high of 35 during 1997. This number is a 46% increase from 1996. Heroin ED mentions in Phoenix increased 28% between 1995 and 1996. The DEA reported black tar heroin as being readily available. According to the DEA Tucson District Office, the amount of Colombian heroin has increased along the border with Mexico. The U.S. Customs Service reported that the most common method of smuggling larger quantities for distribution continues to be “body carry” with at least 50-75 percent of seizures coming from body carriers.
- Marijuana/Hashish
During second quarter FY 1998, more than 43 metric tons of marijuana was seized at the U.S.-Mexican Border, which is three times the removal rate during first quarter FY 1998. Marijuana remains Arizona’s most readily available, trafficked, and abused drug. Marijuana ED mentions have steadily increased from 120 in 1990 to almost five times that number (592) in 1996.
- Other Drugs
 - Methamphetamine has been reported to have easy availability throughout Arizona by treatment, law enforcement, and street sources. The Maricopa County ME reported 15 methamphetamine-only deaths for 1997. During 1997, there were 35 methamphetamine-related deaths. These deaths doubled from 1996. Methamphetamine ED mentions declined 9% between 1995 and 1996. The DEA attributes the increased availability of methamphetamine to the increasing number

of local residents who manufacture their own methamphetamine. During second quarter FY 1998, 44 labs were seized, a 22% increase over the 36 labs seized in second quarter FY 1997. Methamphetamine is perceived to be the largest threat to law enforcement efforts in the Phoenix metropolitan area. An increase in the number of pipe bombs and dynamite sticks located at clandestine lab sites has been noted.

- There has been an increases in barbiturate-related deaths in Phoenix. There were 4 deaths in 1995, 8 in 1996, and 15 in 1997.
- Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) has been reportedly used as a “date rape” drug in Phoenix. It has been described as a “stove-top” drug due to the ease with which it can be manufactured.
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin) was reported as being used by all ages and in increasing amounts.

Juveniles¹¹

- During 1998, 68.7% of male juvenile arrestees tested positive for drug use in Phoenix.

Percent of Juvenile Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Phoenix 1998

Offense Category	Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth.	PCP	Any Drug
Violent	7.3	49.1	5.5	0.0	52.7
Property	15.3	64.3	6.1	0.0	68.4
Drug	11.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	16.8	65.5	7.1	1.8	72.6
Total	14.1	63.7	6.0	0.7	68.7

- In Tucson during 1998, 50.8% of juvenile male arrestees tested positive for drug use.

Percent of Juvenile Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Tucson 1998

Offense Category	Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth.	PCP	Any Drug
Violent	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
Property	8.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	41.7
Drug	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
Other	9.5	42.9	0.0	0.0	52.4
Total	4.9	47.5	0.0	0.0	50.8

- In 1997, 47.4% of Arizona Public High School Students had ever used marijuana in their lifetime.¹²

Substance Abuse in Public School Students, Ever in Life, 1997

Substance	Elementary	Middle	High
Cigarettes	18.3%	45.9%	62.7%
Smokeless Tobacco	6.0	10.9	24.0
Alcohol	19.9	54.9	74.2
Marijuana	8.2	25.8	47.4
Cocaine	3.5	6.1	11.6
Meth/Amphetamines	2.8	5.8	16.8
Depressants	2.3	6.3	11.2
Inhalants	10.4	21.1	25.1
Hallucinogens	2.6	6.7	18.1
Narcotics	2.2	5.8	10.5
Steroids	2.2	3.6	2.6

Trafficking and Seizures¹³

- In 1998, there were a total of 5,450 marijuana plants eradicated in Arizona, and the total value of all assets seized in Arizona in 1998 related to marijuana eradication and seizure totaled \$1,173,808.

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized in Arizona in 1998

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		Total Plants Eradicated
Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	
27	5,019	15	251	5,450

Number of Arrests, Weapons, and Value of Assets Seized in Arizona in 1998 Related to the Eradication and Seizure of Marijuana

Number Of Arrests	Number of Weapons Seized	Value of Assets Seized
823	26	\$1,173,808

Consequences of Use

- There were 7,060 drug-related emergency room (ER) episodes in Phoenix during 1998.¹⁵

Drug-Related ER Episodes and Mentions in Phoenix, 1997-1999 (Jan.-June)

	1997	1998	1999
Drug Episodes	7,327	7,060	4,008
Drug Mentions	12,663	12,292	6,906
Cocaine	1,334	1,486	826
Heroin/Morphine	832	893	395
Marijuana/Hashish	741	726	535
Methamphetamine	800	446	155

➤ There was a total of 390 drug abuse deaths in Phoenix/Mesa during 1998.¹⁴

Drug Abuse Deaths and Selected Characteristics, Phoenix, 1997-98

Characteristics	1997	1998
Deaths	240	390
GENDER		
Male	174	287
Female	63	100
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White	181	326
Black	12	13
Hispanic	39	39
Other	7	11
AGE		
6 to 17	-	-
18 to 25	22	38
26 to 34	55	84
35 and up	158	262
SELECTED DRUGS		
Alcohol in Combo	73	159
Cocaine	98	174
Heroin/Morphine	108	177
Marijuana/Hashish	-	-
Methadone	16	29
Methamphetamine	34	60
PCP	-	1
Total Drug Mentions	807	1,395

Corrections

➤ 36,412 inmates were in the custody of Arizona correctional authorities as of June 30, 1999.¹⁵

Inmates in Custody of State or Federal prisons or Local Jails, June 30, 1999

	Total Inmates in Custody	Local Jail Inmates	Prison Inmates
U.S. Total	1,860,520	605,943	1,254,577
Arizona	36,412	10,320	26,092

Treatment¹⁶

- From July 1996 to June 1997, 23,657 individuals in Arizona received at least one service, including crisis service, for any drug or alcohol abuse.

Drug and Alcohol Clients Served in Arizona, 1996-97

	Number or (%)
Total intakes with at least 1 service (includes crisis)	23,657
Level of Care	
Residential	3,440
Outpatient-Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP)	13,444
Methadone	1,560
Gender	
Male	(68.0)
Female	(32.0)
Ethnicity	
White	(61.0)
Hispanic	(23.0)
African-American	(8.0)
Native American	(8.0)
Asian	(0.4)
IDU	(19)
Pregnant	(13)
Women with Dependent Children	(13)

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/datamap/state?04>

² State of Arizona web site: <http://www.state.az.us/leadership.html>

³ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/hidta.html>

⁴ Drug-Free Communities Grantees:

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/drugfree/1999/chart99.html>

⁵ Drug Courts: <http://www.american.edu/academic.depts/spa/justice/DRCTCHAR1.htm>

⁶ Weed and Seed web site: <http://www.weedseed.org/west.asp>

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*, October 1999:

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/98cius.htm>

⁸ National Institute of Justice, *ADAM 1998 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*:

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/175656.pdf>

⁹ Ibid.

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- ¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, *Epidemiologic Trends In Drug Abuse: Volume II: Proceedings: Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1998*, January 1999.
- ¹¹ ADAM 1998 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/175656.pdf>
- ¹² Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, *Substance Abuse and Public School Students*, Arizona 1997.
- ¹³ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*:
<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/1995/pdf/t439.pdf>
- ¹⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 1998 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, December 1999
- ¹⁴ Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network - Annual Medical Examiner Data 1998*, March 2000
- ¹⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999*, April 2000.
- ¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, *Epidemiologic Trends In Drug Abuse: Volume II: Proceedings: Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1998*, January 1999.

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues, contact:

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